



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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**2020 CERTIFICATION****Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**North District One Water Association, Inc

Public Water System Name

0490006

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

**CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply.)****INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)****DATE ISSUED**☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_**DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)****DATE ISSUED**☐ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL (Provide Direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_☐ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment☐ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message☒ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)MAY 20, 2021☐ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)☐ Posted online at the following address (Provide Direct URL): \_\_\_\_\_**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Glenn Welch

Name

Secretary

Title

6/3/2021

Date

**SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)****You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.****Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700

**Fax:** (601) 576-7800(NOT PREFERRED)

Jackson, MS 39215

**CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021**

2021 MAY -7 AM 8:42

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
North District One Water Association  
PWS#: 0490006  
May 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lawrence Braswell at 662.283.3326. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meetings scheduled quarterly for the second Tuesday of the quarter at 6:30 PM at 401 Summit Street, Suite 109, Winona, MS.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The well for the North District One Water Association has received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

## Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2019*	.0423	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	23.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2020	.2	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2020	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

## Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2020	6	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	19.4	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	2.8	2 - 3	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

\* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The North District One Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

**Montgomery Publishing, Inc.**

P.O. Box 151

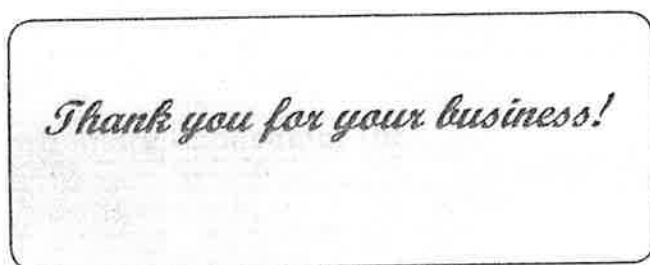
Winona, MS 38967

**Invoice**

Date	Invoice #
5/31/2021	96213

Bill To
North District One Water Association P.O. Box 507 Winona, MS 38967

Ship To
North Winona Water Association P.O. Box 507 Winona, MS 38967



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662-283-1131	662-283-5374	dani@northsidesun.com	<b>Payments/Credits</b>	\$0.00
Invoices 60 days Past Due are Subject to Finance Charges of 18.1% per month and / or Collection Fees.				

## CARROLL COUNTY RE-BROADCAST

# Well dig leads to silver discovery in Vaiden

BY KENNY DOWNS

Columnist

In July of 1890, one of Vaiden's local blacksmiths, Mr. Rush, began digging a water well approximately one mile west of Vaiden. There was nothing unusual about the location of Mr.

Rush's well in that the land on which the well was being dug was the typical rough hilly land covering most of Carroll County. The site, however, soon revealed something that made this plot of relatively worthless land anything but worthless.

According to the September 6, 1890, edition of The Grenada Sentinel, while digging his well, Mr. Rush discovered some unusual but valuable looking minerals. Not familiar with what he had found, Mr. Rush took some of the minerals to Vaiden.

It was not long before one of Vaiden's more prominent merchants, Mr. Lichenstein of Lichenstein & Co., got around to looking at Mr. Rush's find. After viewing the mineral, Mr. Lichenstein became quickly convinced that there were "millions" to be

made in this find and within a short while, Mr. Lichenstein handed over \$2500.00 (approximately \$75,000 today) for a three-fourths mineral rights interest in Mr. Rush's land.

Mr.

Lichenstein went on to purchase options on all of the adjoining land, convinced that he would soon be a very wealthy man.

Within a short time, experts began arriving in Vaiden to test these newly-found minerals and to analyze them to determine their composition and value. Two experts from New Orleans who tested samples of the ore determined that the materials were 90 percent lead, but more interestingly, the sample was also estimated to contain six ounces of silver per ton.

It was not long before tunneling began on Mr. Rush's land. It seems, however, that Mr. Rush's first intention of digging for water at this location was correct. Not long after tunnelling began on the property, the parties digging the tunnel were

that began to flow into the hole. Despite their best efforts, the water caused the work to be suspended. Plans were immediately made to resume work once the water issue could be addressed, but that would require finding investors who were willing to capitalize the development of Vaiden's new lead and silver mine.

Since there are no follow-up stories regarding Mr. Rush's find and today there is nothing to suggest mining was ever started, one is left to presume Vaiden's lead and silver mine simply did not "pan out."

As for Mr. Lichenstein, newspaper advertisements reported that creditors in New Orleans and New York were attempting to liquidate Lichenstein & Co. to resolve credit issues. As for Mr. Rush, not only was this poor blacksmith \$2500 richer, but he got him one fine water well dug -- free of charge. Never underestimate the resourcefulness of a Carroll Countian faced with any task involving the use of a



Kenny Downs

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